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 SAN JOSE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 SAN JOSE DIVISION

**CV-19 80058 MISC VKD**

In re Ex Parte Application of

Case No.

MEDICAL CORPORATION H&S,

Applicant.

**EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER  
 PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1782  
 PERMITTING DISCOVERY FOR USE IN  
 FOREIGN PROCEEDING AND  
 MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT**

Applicant, Medical Corporation H&S ("MCHS"), a medical corporation organized and existing under the laws of Japan, hereby applies to this Court ex parte for an order permitting discovery from Google LLC ("Google") for use in a court proceeding in Japan pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782.

The proposed subpoena attached to this application seeks from Google documents and information relating to certain Google Accounts through which certain anonymous statements which, under Japanese law, constitute defamation against MCHS and unlawful interference with MCHS's business were made.

This application is supported by the accompanying declaration of Yuichi Nakazawa ("Nakazawa Decl."), an attorney in Japan who represents MCHS in connection with an anticipated lawsuit in Japan against those who made the unlawful statements.

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 MCHS has been operating a dental clinic under the name of “Shonen Dental Clinic”  
 3 (“松年歯科クリニック” in Japanese) in Nagoya, Japan since March of 2002. Between  
 4 November of 2018 and February of 2019, multiple reviews described in Exhibit A attached to  
 5 Nakazawa Decl. (collectively the “Subject Reviews”) were posted on the Google Map review  
 6 page concerning “Shonen Dental Clinic” through five different Google Accounts (collectively  
 7 the “Subject Google Accounts”). All of the Subject Reviews were posted with one-star ratings  
 8 and without any comments. Three of them were posted on Wednesday although MCHS closed  
 9 the subject clinic every Wednesday. The other two have been already deleted as of the date of  
 10 this application. Nakazawa Decl. ¶ 4.

11 According to MCHS’s Japanese attorney, the Subject Reviews were posted for  
 12 harassment purposes and constitute defamation and unlawful business interference under  
 13 Japanese law. *id.* ¶ 5.

14 Therefore, MCHS intends to bring a lawsuit in Japan against the person(s) associated  
 15 with the Subject Google Accounts as soon as the person(s)’ identities have been ascertained  
 16 through the discovery sought by this application. *id.* ¶ 6.

17 In order to identify the person(s) who committed unlawful acts against MCHS through  
 18 the Subject Google Accounts, it is crucial for MCHS to obtain the information relating to the  
 19 Subject Google Accounts. *id.* ¶ 7.

20 **II. ARGUMENT**

21 **A. Legal Standard**

22 An applicant seeking discovery for use in a foreign proceeding must demonstrate that  
 23 (1) the person from whom the discovery is sought resides or is found in this district, (2) the  
 24 discovery is for use in a proceeding before a foreign tribunal, and (3) the application is made  
 25 by a foreign or internal tribunal or any interested person. 28 U.S.C. § 1782; *In re The Republic*  
 26 *of Ecuador*, Case No. C-10-80225 MISC CRB (EMC), 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 102158 (N.D.  
 27 Cal. Sept. 15, 2010) at\*1.  
 28

1 In exercising its discretion under 28 U.S.C. § 1782, a district court should further  
 2 consider the following non-exhaustive factors: "(1) whether the "person from whom discovery  
 3 is sought is a participant in the foreign proceeding"; (2) "the nature of the foreign tribunal, the  
 4 character of the proceedings underway abroad, and the receptivity of the foreign government  
 5 or the court or agency abroad to U.S. federal-court judicial assistance"; (3) whether the  
 6 discovery request is an "attempt to circumvent proof-gathering restrictions or other policies of  
 7 a foreign country or the United States"; and (4) whether the discovery requested is "unduly  
 8 intrusive or burdensome." *In re Apple Inc.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 66669, 3-4 (N.D. Cal. May  
 9 2, 2012) (quoting *Intel Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, 542 U.S. 241, 264-265 (U.S.  
 10 2004)).

11 **B. MCHS's Application Meets All of the Statutory Requirements under 28 U.S.C. §**  
 12 **1782.**

13 **1. Google From Whom Discovery Is Sought Is Located in This District.**

14 Google, from whom the discovery requested in this application is sought, is located in  
 15 Mountain View, California<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, Google is within this Court's district.

16 **2. The Requested Discovery Is for Use in a Proceeding in Japan.**

17 The discovery requested in this application must be use in a proceeding before a foreign  
 18 tribunal. The foreign proceeding needs not actually be under way before 28 USC § 1782 may  
 19 be invoked. It is enough that such proceedings are "likely to occur" or are "within reasonable  
 20 contemplation." *Intel Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, *supra*, at 258-259 (quoting *In re*  
 21 *Letter Request From Crown Prosecution Service of United Kingdom*, 870 F.2d 686, 691 (DC  
 22 Cir. 1989)).

24 MCHS intends to bring a lawsuit in Japan against the person associated with the Google  
 25 accounts in question as soon as the person's identity has been ascertained through the

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
 27 <sup>1</sup> <https://www.google.com/about/locations/>.

1 discovery sought by this application. Nakazawa Decl. ¶ 6. Thus, the requirement that the  
2 discovery be for use in a foreign proceeding is met.

3 **3. MCHS is Interested Party under 28 U.S.C. § 1782, Who May Make This**  
4 **Application.**

5 The application to seek discovery pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782 may be made by “any  
6 interested person.” As plaintiff in the anticipated litigation in Japan, MCHS is clearly an  
7 interested person under 28 U.S.C. § 1782.

8 **C. MCHS’s Application Further Meets All of the Discretionary Factors under *Intel*.**

9 **1. Google Is Not Participant in the Foreign Proceeding.**

10 The first *Intel* factor asks whether the “person from whom discovery sought is a  
11 participant in the foreign proceeding.” *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264. If the person is a participant,  
12 “the need for § 1782(a) aid generally is not as apparent as it ordinarily is when evidence is  
13 sought from a nonparticipant in the matter arising abroad” because “[a] foreign tribunal has  
14 jurisdiction over those appearing before it, and can itself order them to produce evidence.” *Id.*  
15 “In contrast, nonparticipants in the foreign proceeding may be outside the foreign tribunal’s  
16 jurisdictional reach; hence, their evidence, available in the United States, may be unobtainable  
17 absent § 1782(a) aid.” *Id.*

18 Google is not a participant in the prospective Japanese lawsuit. Nakazawa Decl. at ¶ 8.  
19 Additionally, the documents that MCHS seeks are located in the United States and not in  
20 Japan. Thus, they are out of reach of the Japanese court’s jurisdiction.

21 **2. The Requested Information Is Crucial to MCHS’s Bringing Lawsuit in Japan**  
22 **and the Japanese Courts Would Be Receptive to this Court’s Assistance.**

23 “A court presented with a § 1782(a) request may take into account the nature of the  
24 foreign tribunal, the character of the proceedings underway abroad, and the receptivity of the  
25 foreign government or the court or agency abroad to U.S. federal-court judicial assistance.”  
26 *Intel*. at 264.

27 In order to identify the person who committed unlawful acts against MCHS through the  
28 Google accounts in question for purposes of bring a lawsuit against him in Japanese court, it is

1 crucial for MCHS to obtain the information relevant to the Google accounts used by the  
2 perpetrator. Nakazawa Decl. ¶ 7.

3 In addition, the Japanese courts would be receptive to this court's assistance. In fact, the  
4 Japanese courts have been receptive to the discovery assistance made by the U.S. courts.  
5 *Marubeni Am. Corp. v. LBA Y.K.*, 335 Fed. Appx. 95, 97-98, 2009 U.S. App. LEXIS 12953,  
6 \*7-8 (2d Cir. N.Y. 2009); *In re Application of LG Elecs. Deutschland GMBH*, 2012 U.S. Dist.  
7 LEXIS 70570, \*5, 2012 WL 1836283 (S.D. Cal. May 21, 2012).

8 **3. MCHS's Discovery Request Is Not an Attempt to Circumvent Foreign Proof**  
9 **Restrictions or Policies.**

10 "A district court could consider whether the § 1782(a) request conceals an attempt to  
11 circumvent foreign proof-gathering restrictions or other policies of a foreign country or the  
12 United States." *Intel.* at 265.

13 MCHS is not aware of any restrictions imposed by or any policies under Japanese law  
14 limiting the proof-gathering proceeding in the manner proposed and for the purposes stated  
15 herein. Nakazawa Decl. ¶ 9. In the past, courts have granted 28 U.S.C. § 1782 applications  
16 for the use in the proceedings in Japan, both civil and criminal, as well. *Marubeni Am. Corp.*  
17 *at 98*; *LG Elecs. Deutschland GMBH*, \*5; *Okubo v. Reynolds (In re Letters Rogatory from the*  
18 *Tokyo Dist. Prosecutor's Office)*, 16 F.3d 1016, 1018-1019, 1994 U.S. App. LEXIS 2440, \*3-6,  
19 94 Cal. Daily Op. Service 1108, 94 Daily Journal DAR 1918, 28 Fed. R. Serv. 3d (Callaghan)  
20 200 (9th Cir. Cal. 1994).

21 **4. MCHS's Request Is Narrowly Tailored to Highly Relevant Information and**  
22 **Not Unduly Intrusive or Burdensome.**

23 "Unduly intrusive or burdensome requests may be rejected or trimmed." *Intel.* at 265.

24 As shown in the proposed subpoena to Google attached to the proposed order submitted  
25 with this application, the discovery requested by MCHS is narrowly tailored and limited to the  
26 discovery materials related to the Subject Google Accounts through which the identity of the  
27 defendant to the anticipated Japanese lawsuit could be ascertained and nothing further.  
28

1 Obviously, access logs when the Subject Reviews were posted are highly relevant and  
2 necessary, but some or all of them may be unavailable because records of older access are  
3 generally erased after a short period of time, in which case subsequent access logs after the  
4 Subject Reviews were posted will become highly relevant and necessary for MCHS. In lieu  
5 of requesting all those subsequent access logs, however, the scope of this application is  
6 further limited to seeking the most recent access log in the event of unavailability of access  
7 logs at the time of the Subject Reviews. It is not burdensome for Google to produce the most  
8 recent access log in that there is only one access log for each of the Subject Google  
9 Accounts).

10 **III. CONCLUSION**

11 For the reasons stated above, MCHS respectfully requests that this Court grant this  
12 application and permit that it issue the subpoena to Google attached to the proposed order  
13 submitted with this application.

14  
15 Dated: March 7, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

MARSHALL SUZUKI LAW GROUP, LLP

17  
18 By: 

19 Junji Suzuki  
20 Attorney for Applicant,  
21 Medical Corporation H&S  
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